

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1901.

Vol. 32, No. 311

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amply demonstrated that the Democratic Judge Phillips's old district maintains a condition of preparedness proving its vitality and effective organization at all times. The convention which nominated Judge Ricka was promptly called, excellently handled, and obediently representative of the people. Following Judge Ricka's nomination the campaign was mapped out on able lines. The leadership has been capable throughout. It now remains for the party vote to elect Judge Ricka by so handsome a majority as to prove that Democratic organization is still equal to any sudden demand on Democracy's fighting abilities at any point where such demands may arise.

GIANTS AT WORK.

Mr. Carnegie's belief that the distinguishing commercial development of the Twentieth Century will be the organization of a vast manufacturing and transportation combine under one head, and practically controlling the world's markets, finds good warrant in existing facts.

This supreme trust will, as a matter of course, be of American origin, directed by great American financiers and backed by American capital, and its methods distinctly American. It is unquestionably along these lines that Pierpont Morgan is now working in Europe and there is every indication that Mr. Morgan's mission is being successfully carried out. It seems to be the opinion abroad that whatever the Morgan syndicate wants in the Old World it will get, for the reason that it will pay prices irresistible to those interested in the properties desired.

It is Mr. Carnegie's belief, also, that this American movement marks genuine progress in the industrial and transportation field. This is certainly to be hoped, because there is little reason to doubt that the movement will result in the accomplished fact of a great world-combine controlled by Americans in the near future.

It may be that this means an era of tremendous prosperity for the people of this country. It may be, on the other hand, that the prosperity will be confined to the members of the Morgan syndicate, just as the American trusts have vastly enriched a limited few at the expense of the American people. The final judgment on this point must necessarily be based on results, not on theories.

At the present moment it is necessary to keep an interested eye on railroad developments in this country and ocean transportation developments in Europe. A gigantic consolidation of American railway interests is thought to be impending. Mr. Morgan is attending to the matter of securing a virtual monopoly of ocean traffic. The situation is so rich in significance for the future of commerce as to be actually dramatic.

WIN THIS DISTINCTION.

That is a good suggestion which comes from Buffalo, the Pan-American Exposition City, to the effect that St. Louis should determine to make the World's Fair of 1903 memorable as "the Exposition that opened on time."

This will indeed constitute an enviable distinction, and every effort should be made toward its achievement. Success can be attained, of course, only by untiring, accurate and rapid work, but St. Louis energy and intelligence are equal to exactly this kind of work. It should be forthcoming.

The proposition is not so terrifying. St. Louis has two years in which to make a World's Fair. A World's Fair can be made in two years. The things necessary are money, brains, enterprise and will-power. St. Louis's capital for the World's Fair of 1903 consists of money, brains, enterprise and will-power.

The biggest, best and most beautiful World's Fair in all history will be held in St. Louis. Its gates should be opened on May 1, 1903, as announced. The World's Fair should be complete when the gates are opened. The record thus made will constitute a magnificent advertisement for St. Louis. By all means, let's make sure of profiting by such an advertisement.

COMPACT ORGANIZATION.

There is a very practical wisdom in the determination of the officers and directors of the World's Fair Company to avail themselves of the experience of former World's Fairs with the special object of avoiding friction and delay caused by the appointment of unnecessary committees and the employment of superfluous officials.

Commonsense in organizing for World's Fair work must certainly be guarded against if the best results are to be attained. The active force should be complete and effective. It should not be more or less than is needed. In the desire to make sure of results, there is always a temptation toward the former. It has been learned by the managers of earlier World's Fairs that this is one of the most certain causes of friction and of bungling and delaying service.

Treasurer Thompson of the World's Fair Company has correctly expressed the proper policy in this field. It is the intention, he says, to have the entire management run as smoothly as a piece of well-oiled machinery free of unnecessary cog-wheels and piston-rods. This is the way to insure quick action and intelligent work. The old saying—"Too many cooks spoil the broth"—applies to World's Fairs as aptly as to any other undertaking.

CONTRAST WITH EUROPE.

So far not an unpleasant incident has marred the President's journey through the States. He has been on his trip over a week. In that time he has been the guest of honor in communities that at one time were hostile to the section of the country from which he now comes. He once fought in the army opposed to that of the South. He has made a reputation as the champion of that high tariff idea against which the States south of Mason and Dixon's line have always stood.

Everywhere he has been greeted by great throngs. He has made a series of happy speeches, infinitely brighter and more interesting than those he made in former years, and has received liberal applause for his efforts. While no campaign is in progress he has touched upon political matters in a way that has been received with characteristic American good humor. He has mingled with the people and been treated as one of them. Viewed in comparison with "tours"

that have been made by the rulers of European countries, the trip of President McKinley has been little less than miraculous. The American Executive has gone without physical protection. He has exposed himself to dangers that a Continental William or Alexander would see lurking in every corner. The military feature has been lacking in the tour of the President.

And there has been absolutely no reason why he should be hedged about by the minions of the law. Americans have a faculty, lacking in other peoples, of forgetting. The rancor of the last campaign has been buried, even though convictions have not been rendered. If violence of any sort had been attempted upon the life of the President during his tour of the South, the wrath visited upon the miscreant would have been swift and deadly.

European monarchs are invited to watch the President's trip and observe what an outing should be. The American Executive is the only ruler on earth who could take such a trip in such a way.

CLOSE TIES.

For the first time in the history of the United States has a President touched the southwestern border of the Union. Equally significant is the fact that the initial trip should be marked by such a cordial and happy exchange of greetings with the President of the Republic of Mexico.

Although President Diaz was unable, owing to the necessity for his attendance in Mexico City upon Congress, to be present and personally felicitate President McKinley, he dispatched General Juan Hernandez to El Paso as his representative with a message of friendship. The Governor of Chihuahua also traveled to the frontier in order to honor the Chief Executive of this country.

In the exchange of the messages is evidence of the close kinship existing between Mexico and the United States. President Diaz sent "as cordial a salute as corresponds with the cordial relations which exist between the two Republics of North America." Responding, President McKinley wished continued prosperity to the Mexican Republic, "to which we are bound by so many ties of mutual interest and friendship."

This altogether agreeable intercourse has the further charm of being justified by the facts. Mexico has received the support and aid of the United States in its heroic efforts to stand head and shoulders above every other American Republic except this country, which has been set as a model. The Mexican Government has given large concessions to American promoters of industrial enterprises. Men of great interests have removed to that country from the States.

The United States protected Mexico from the disruption threatened by the enthronement of Maximilian. The United States have been the depot from which the greater part of manufactured imports have been secured. The similarity in the form of government makes a tie of kinship. In view of all these things, greetings of the sort exchanged in El Paso were consistent.

Friends of the World's Fair will watch the course of the House of Delegates this afternoon in dealing with the park-site bill. The Committee on Public Improvements of that body made an inspection trip yesterday. Their judgment will undoubtedly be in harmony with that of other citizens who wish to help the Fair in every way. Delegates should not give the least possible excuse for predictions of "trading" on the temporary appropriation bill. Prompt passage of the park-site bill will do this in the best way.

License Commissioner Whyte seems to be making some interesting discoveries in his office. After making sure that licenses have been distributed with a free hand prior to his taking charge, he has found that in this city of 575,000 inhabitants there are only 850 dogs and only 4,800 bicycles. Anyway, that is what the reports say. Either appearances are deceiving or deception is deeper. Mr. Whyte's determination to discover the exact state of affairs for the benefit of the city is in line with his duty.

Commendable action has been taken by the Knights of St. Patrick in proceeding to arrange for an Irish building at the World's Fair. A committee of four has been appointed to visit Ireland to secure relics, while a committee of like number will work in this country to secure funds. St. Louis perhaps has more Irishmen in proportion to its population than any other city of the United States. For that reason an unusual interest will be taken in the plans.

Don't be alarmed by the warm-weather invasion of "razor bugs." They're harmless little shavers compared with the kissing and strangle bugs of past summers.

St. Louis's House of Delegates can't afford to kill the park-site bill. Public sentiment demands its passage in terms too plain to be misunderstood.

As a latter-day declinator of England's historic King Henry V, one Richard Mansfield doesn't seem to be in it with one Albert Edward Wettin.

Wednesday's meeting of the World's Fair Company will doubtless show the great enterprise well started and headed straight for victory.

Good stocks are good investments in this country. But no stock is worth more than par that has not yet earned or paid a dividend.

Of course there are difficulties in the way of establishing municipal lighting plants, but this only means they must be overcome.

Maybe Buffalo used those Pan-American opening day homing pigeons to convey the idea that its Exposition was a bird.

St. Louis's World's Fair will break all records for bigness and beauty and for promptly opening on schedule time.

That occasional wheezing sound in the spring-chorus comes from the man who has taken off his winter flannels.

Cotton used to be King in Texas, but all is now claiming the allegiance of the Lone Star State.

SELECTING A SITE FOR AN EXPOSITION

How Buffalo Received Offers of Many Sites and Examined Them All Carefully.

Many Committees Reported, and These Reports Were Sifted Down to Two Final Ones.



HONDURAS BUILDING AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Special Correspondence of The Republic.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 6.—The selection of the site for the Pan-American Exposition embraced six separate steps:

First—Offer of sites by owners or suggestion of sites by the people of Buffalo, maps and details accompanying the offers and suggestions.

Second—Examination by a board of ten experts of the offers and suggestions, and by all international traction company's trolley lines, from the Falls, Lockport and the city. It is served by the New York Central Railroad and all allied lines, and by all traffic of lakes, including Canadian and foreign traffic through Welland Canal.

Water and Sewerage—It has the best of water supply, being adjacent to the pumping station, and sewerage in the 8-foot trunk sewer.

Electricity and Transportation—The vicinity of the electric transmission lines, and means of transportation by rail, lake and canal, capable of receiving foreign shipments without breaking bulk.

Available Improvements—Availability of the land stand, horticultural exhibits, roads, walks, drives and landscape gardening already made and the possibility of using part of the Government land for permanent buildings, such as a marine hospital, fish hatchery or aquarium.

Free Land—Eighteen out of the twenty-two owning all but five acres will sign legal papers to give unconditionally the free use of all land west of the canal, which, with the city, State and railroad land, not counting the Government land, amounts to over 180 acres, or more than the Exposition of Paris of 1878, which had 122 acres, or Omaha, which had 180 acres.

Effect—Possible Venetian effects on the ninety